

XIV.—*A Review of the Species of the Family Icteridæ.*—

Part IV. Quiscalinæ. By P. L. SCLATER, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.

(Plate V.)

[Continued from p. 27, and concluded.]

To the last subfamily of the Icteridæ, the Quiscalinæ, which we now come to, I refer, for the present, the following eight genera :—

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| i. <i>Lamprosar</i> , p. 149. | v. <i>Macragelæus</i> , p. 162. |
| ii. <i>Scolecophagus</i> , 150. | vi. <i>Hypopyrrhus</i> , p. 163. |
| iii. <i>Dives</i> , p. 151. | vii. <i>Aphobus</i> , p. 163. |
| iv. <i>Quiscalus</i> , p. 153. | viii. <i>Cassidix</i> , p. 164. |

Genus I. LAMPROPSAR.

Lamprosar, Cab. Mus. Hein. i. p. 194 (1851) : type *L. tanagrinus*.

Potamopsar, Scl. Cat. A. B. p. 141 (1862) : type *L. tanagrinus*.

1. LAMPROPSAR TANAGRINUS.

Icterus tanagrinus, Spix, Av. Bras. i. p. 67, pl. 64. f. 1.

Lamprosar tanagrinus, Cab. Mus. Hein. i. p. 194 ; Scl. et Salv. Nomencl. p. 38.

Lamprosar guianensis, Cab. in Schomb. Guian. iii. p. 682, et Mus. Hein. i. p. 194 ; Scl. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1868, p. 167 (Venezuela), et Nomencl. p. 38.

Quiscalus (Potamopsar) minor, Scl. Cat. A. B. p. 141.

Potamopsar minor, Cassin, Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1866, p. 415.

Potamopsar tanagrinus, Cab. Mus. Hein. i. p. 194 ; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras. p. 200 ; Scl. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1873, p. 267 (Ucayali).

Quiscalus, sp., Scl. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1866, p. 182.

Nigerrimus unicolor ; plumis frontalibus brevibus exstantibus ; rostro et pedibus nigris : long. tota 8·0, alæ 4·5, caudæ rotundatæ rectr. ext. 3·2, med. 4·1. Fem. Mari similis, sed crassitie minore : long. tota 7·5, alæ 4·0, caudæ rectr. ext. 2·8, med. 3·5.

Hab. Guiana, Venezuela et Amazonia.

Mus. P. L. S. et S.-G.

I have in my collection a female example of this bird obtained by Natterer at Barra do Rio Negro in July 1833. I have taken it to Berlin and compared it with the type of *L. guianensis*. As Herr v. Pelzel had identified Natterer's bird by actual comparison with Spix's *I. tanagrinus* (cf. Orn. Bras. p. 201), I think we must adopt Spix's name for this species.

In my American Catalogue I registered this species as *Quiscalus minor*, supposing it to be *Icterus minor*, Spix, and made it the type of a new subgenus, "*Potamopsar*," but I now consider *Icterus minor*, Spix, to be nothing more than *Molothrus bonariensis*.

This form of the Quiscaline seems to be sufficiently characterized by the peculiar structure of the short erect frontal feathers. *Lamprosar dives* and *L. warcewiewi*, which in the 'Nomenclator' (following Cabanis) we arranged in this genus, appear to go better by themselves and nearer the true *Quiscali*.

Genus II. SCOLECOPHAGUS.

Scolecophagus, Sw. Faun. Bor.-Am. Aves, p. 494 (1831): type *S. ferrugineus*.

Euphagus, Cassin, Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1866, p. 413: type *S. cyanocephalus*.

Clavis specierum.

Rostro longiore, tenuiore: pileo dorso equecolore (1) *ferrugineus*.

Rostro brevior, validior: pileo purpureo (2) *cyanocephalus*.

1. SCOLECOPHAGUS FERRUGINEUS.

Oriolus ferrugineus, Gm. S. N. i. p. 393.

Gracula ferruginea, Wils. Am. Orn. iii. p. 41, pl. 21. f. 3.

Scolecophagus ferrugineus, Sw. Faun. Bor.-Am. ii. p. 286; Baird, B. N. Am. p. 551; Sel. Cat. A. B. p. 140; Cassin, Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1866, p. 412; Baird, Brewer, et Ridgw. N. A. B. ii. p. 203; Blakiston, Ibis, 1863, p. 82 (Saskatchewan).

Scolecophagus niger, Bp. Consp. p. 423 ; Cab. Mus. Hein. i. p. 195.

Niger unicolor, nitore purpureo ; alis et caudâ æneo lavatis, in vestitu autumnali plumis ferrugineo marginatis : long. tota 8·0, alæ 4·6, caudæ 3·5. *Fem.* Plumbeo-nigra, crassitie paulò minore.

Hab. Eastern States of N. America to the Missouri.

Mus. P. L. S. et S.-G.

2. SCOLECOPHAGUS CYANOCEPHALUS.

Psarocolius cyanocephalus, Wagl. Isis, 1829, p. 758.

Scolecophagus cyanocephalus, Cab. Mus. Hein. i. p. 195 ; Baird, B. N. Am. p. 552 ; Sel. Cat. A. B. p. 140 ; Cassin, Pr. Ac. Phil. 1866, p. 412 ; Baird, Brew. et Ridgw. N. A. B. ii. p. 206 ; Dresser, Ibis, 1869, p. 493 (Texas) ; Sumichrast, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H. vol. i. p. 553 ; Blakiston, Ibis, 1868, p. 82 (Saskatchewan).

Scolecophagus mexicanus, Sw. An. in Menag. p. 302 ; Bp. Consp. p. 423.

Quiscalus breweri, Aud. B. Am. vii. p. 345, pl. 492.

Niger æneo lavatus ; capite undique purpureo nitente : long. tota 9·2, alæ 5·0, caudæ 4·0. *Fem.* Obscurè fusca ; alis extùs, dorso postico et caudâ æneo lavatis ; lineâ superciliari obsoletâ.

Hab. Western and Central States of N. America and south to tableland of Mexico.

Mus. P. L. S. et S.-G.

Genus III. DIVES.

Dives, Cassin, Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1866, p. 413 : type *D. sumichrasti*.

The two larger species assigned to *Lamprosar* by Cabanis appear to me to go better near the true *Quiscali*, to which they have both been referred by other authors. Cassin has placed them in *Scolecophagus* under the subgeneric designation *Dives*, which I retain as a genus in its present position, adding thereto the so-called *Scolecophagus atroviolaceus* of Cuba, which agrees with them in most points of its structure.

*Clavis specierum.**Æneo-niger*:major: alis longioribus (1) *sumichrasti*.minor: alis brevioribus (2) *warcewiezi*.*Purpureo-niger*: alis longioribus (3) *atroviolaceus*.

1. DIVES SUMICHRASTI.

Lampropsar dives, Bp. Consp. p. 425 (1850); Cab. Mus. Hein. i. p. 194, et J. f. O. 1861, p. 83.

Quiscalus sumichrasti, De Sauss. Rev. Zool. 1859, p. 119; Selater, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 365 (Jalapa), p. 381 (Oaxaca), 1864, p. 175 (City of Mexico), et Cat. A. B. p. 140; Sel. et Salv. Ibis, 1860, p. 398 (Guatemala); Sumichrast, Mem. Bost. S. N. H. vol. i. p. 553 (Vera Cruz).

Scolecophagus dives, Cassin, Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1866, p. 413. Nigro-sericeus unicolor; rostro et pedibus nigris: long. tota 10·5, alæ 5·0, caudæ rectr. med. 4·7, ext. 4·0. *Fem.* Mari similis, sed crassitie paulò minore.

Hab. Southern Mexico, Yucatan, Belize, and Guatemala.

Mus. P. L. S. et S.-G.

2. DIVES WARCEWIEZI.

Lampropsar warcewiezi, Cab. J. f. O. 1861, p. 83; Sel. et Salv. Nomencl. p. 38; Selater, P. Z. S. 1877, p. 523 (Lima).

Scolecophagus — ?, Selater, P. Z. S. 1860, p. 277 (Babahoyo).

Quiscalus æquatorialis, Sel. Cat. A. B. p. 140 (1862).

Nigro-sericeus unicolor; rostro et pedibus nigris: long. tota 9·5, alæ 4·4, caudæ 4·5. *Fem.* Mari similis, sed crassitie paulò minore.

Hab. Western Ecuador and Peru: Babahoyo (*Fraser*); Balzar mountains (*Illingworth in Mus. S.-G.*); vic. of Lima (*Nation*).

3. DIVES ATROVIOLACEUS.

Quiscalus atrovioleaceus, d'Orb. in La Sagra's Cuba, Ois. p. 54, f. 19.

Scaphidurus atrovioleaceus, Gray & Mitch. Gen. B. ii. p. 341; Bp. Consp. i. p. 426.

Scolecophagus atrovioleaceus, Cab. Mus. Hein. i. p. 196;

Cassin, Pr. Ac. Phil. 1866, p. 415; Gundl. J. f. O. 1874, p. 134 (Cuba).

Atro-violaceus unicolor; alis caudâque nigris; caudâ paulum rotundatâ: long. tota 9·5, alæ 4·9, caudæ rectr. med. 4·0, ext. 3·7. *Fem.* Mari similis, sed crassitie paulò minore et minus nitida.

Hab. Cuba.

Mus. P. L. S. et S.-G.

Genus IV. QUISCALUS.

Quiscalus, Vieill. Analyse, p. 37 (1816): type *Q. versicolor*.

Quiscalia, Licht. Doubl. p. 18 (1823): type *Q. versicolor*.

Scaphidurus, Sw. Phil. Mag. n. s. i. p. 437 (1827): type *Q. palustris*.

Chalcophanes, Wagler, Syst. Av. (sub *Graculâ*) (1827): type *Q. versicolor*.

Holoquiscalus, Cassin, Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1866, p. 404: type *Q. crassirostris*.

Megaquiscalus, Cassin, op. cit. p. 409: type *Q. major*.

This very difficult series of birds, commonly classed as "*Quiscalus*," I will consider under the subgeneric heads *Quiscalus*, *Megaquiscalus*, and *Holoquiscalus*, as arranged by Cassin.

a. QUISCALUS.

Clavis subspecierum.

Corpore æneo-nitente unicolore *æneus*.

Corpore versicolore:

major: rostro robustiore *versicolor*.

minor: rostro tenuiore *aglaeus*.

I cannot say I am satisfied as to the rather finely drawn distinctions between these three races of the old-fashioned *Q. versicolor*. It is very difficult to allocate some of the adult male specimens now before me decidedly, and impossible to do so in the case of the females and young birds; but mainly out of respect to the American ornithologists I retain the three forms as subspecies.

1. *QUISCALUS VERSICOLOR*.

Gracula quiscala, Linn. S. N. i. p. 165; Wils. Am. Orn. iii. p. 44, pl. 21. f. 4.

Chalcophanes quiscalus, Cab. Mus. Hein. i. p. 196.

Quiscalus versicolor, Vieill. Nouv. Dict. xxviii. p. 488, et Gal. des Ois. i. p. 171, pl. 108; Bp. Consp. p. 424; Sw. Faun. Bor.-Am. ii. p. 485; Baird, B. N. Am. p. 555; Sel. Cat. A. B. p. 140.

Quiscalus purpuratus, Sw. An. in Menag. p. 298 (?).

Quiscala nitens, Licht. Doubl. p. 18.

Quiscalus purpureus, Cassin, Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1866, p. 403; Baird, Brew., et Ridg. N. A. B. ii. p. 215.

Fuliginoso-niger; corpore purpureo et violaceo plus minusve variegato; capite et cervice undique saturatè violaceis aut purpureis; rostro et pedibus nigris: long. tota 12.0, alae 7.6, caudæ 5.2. *Fem.* Mari similis, sed crassitie minore et coloribus dilutioribus.

Hab. Atlantic States of N. America.

Mus. P. L. S. et S.-G.

I have examined the types of *Quiscalus purpureus* of Swainson now in the Museum of the University of Cambridge, and find that they belong to this species.

1 a. *QUISCALUS VERSICOLOR AENEUS*.

Quiscalus versicolor, Baird, B. N. A. p. 555 (partim).

Quiscalus aeneus, Ridgw. Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1869, p. 134.

Quiscalus purpureus, var. *aeneus*, Baird, Brew., et Ridgw. N. A. B. ii. p. 218.

Fuliginoso-niger, aeneo sericeo perfusus; capite et collo undique nitidè violaceis aut purpureis.

Hab. Central States of North America north to Manitoba.

Mus. P. L. S. et S.-G.

1 b. *QUISCALUS VERSICOLOR AGLÆUS*.

Quiscalus baritus, Baird, B. N. A. p. 556.

Quiscalus aglæus, Baird, Am. Journ. Sc. 1866, p. 84; Cassin, Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1866, p. 404; Ridgw. Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1869, p. 135.

Quiscalus purpureus, var. *aglæus*, Baird, Brew., et Ridgw. B. N. A. ii. p. 221.

Similis *Q. versicolori*, sed crassitie minore et rostro tenuiore.

Hab. Florida.

The only specimens of this smaller form of *Quiscalus versicolor* that I have seen have been kindly lent to me by the authorities of the Smithsonian Institution.

b. MEGAQUISCALUS.

Clavis specierum.

a. Rostro valido recto :

corpore æneo : capite et collo purpurascentibus .. (2) *major*.

corpore purpureo, posticè in æneum transeunte,

crassitie maximâ (3) *macrurus*.

crassitie mediâ (4) *assimilis*.

crassitie minore (5) *graysoni*.

b. Rostro tenui (6) *tenuirostris*.

I have followed the lead of the authors of 'North-American Birds' pretty closely as regards these *Quiscali*, being unable to suggest any thing better. The only well-marked species is *Q. tenuirostris*, which is undoubtedly distinct, the other four being perhaps better treated of as subspecies on the American plan. The differences are hardly more than of size, although *Q. major* may, on the whole, be recognized by its more greeny sheen, only passing into purple on the head and neck.

2. QUISCALUS MAJOR.

Quiscalus major, Vieill. Nouv. Dict. xxviii. p. 487 (1819), et Enc. Méth. p. 900 ; Bp. Consp. p. 424 ; Selater, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 58 (Omoa) ; Baird, B. N. Am. p. 555 ; Scl. Cat. A. B. p. 141 ; Dresser, Ibis, 1865, pp. 494 (Texas) ; Salvin, Ibis, 1866, p. 194 (Belize) ; Cassin, Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1866, p. 409 ; Baird, Brew., et Ridgw. N. A. B. ii. p. 222 ; Lawr. Mem. Boston Soc. N. H. ii. p. 281 (N.W. Mexico) ; Coues, Ibis, 1870, p. 367.

Quiscalus corvinus, Sw. An. in Menag. p. 300.

Chalcophanes major, Cab. Mus. Hein. i. p. 196.

Niger æneo-nitens ; capite et cervice undique in purpureum transeuntibus ; rostro et pedibus nigris : long. tota 15·0,

alæ 7·0, caudæ rectr. med. 7·0, ext. 4·5. *Fem.* Fumoso-nigra, æneo vix tineta; pileo brunneo; subtus brunnea, medialiter albicantior; crisso dorso concolore; rostro et pedibus nigris: long. tota 11·0, alæ 5·30, caudæ 5·0.

Hab. Coast-region of South-Atlantic States: Texas and Belize.

Mus. P. L. S. et S.-G.

3. *QUISCALUS MACRURUS.*

Quiscalus macrurus, Sw. An. in Menag. p. 299; Bp. Consp. p. 424; Baird, B. N. Am. p. 554; Selater, P. Z. S. 1856, p. 300 (Cordova, Mex.), et 1858, p. 358 (Honduras); Sel. et Salv. Ibis, 1859, p. 20 (Guatemala), 1864, p. 175 (City of Mexico), 1870, p. 837 (Honduras); Nomencl. p. 38; Taylor, Ibis, 1860, p. 112; Sel. Cat. A. B. p. 141; Cassin, Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1866, p. 419; Sel. et Salv. Nomencl. p. 38.

Chalcophanes macrurus, Cab. Mus. Hein. p. 196, et J. f. O. 1861, p. 82 (Costa Rica).

Quiscalus major, var. *macrurus*, Baird, Brew., et Ridgw. B. N. A. ii. p. 225; Lawr. Mem. Boston Soc. N. H. ii. p. 281 (North-west Mex.).

Nitide atropurpureus, in dorso et ventre imo in æneum transiens; alis caudæque nigris æneo lavatis; rostro et pedibus nigris: long. tota 17·0, alæ 7·9, caudæ rectr. med. 8·8, ext. 5·3. *Fem.* Nigricanti-brunnea, in dorso et alis extus æneo tineta; subtus dilutior, fumoso-brunnea, crisso nigricante: long. tota 13·0, alæ 6·0, caudæ 6·5.

Hab. Mexico and Guatemala: Real del Monte (*Swains.*); Orizaba (*Botteri*); Oaxaca; Vera Paz and Dueñas (*Salvin*).

Mus. P. L. S. et S.-G.

4. *QUISCALUS ASSIMILIS.*

Quiscalus peruvianus, Sw. An. in Menag. p. 353 (1838); Cassin, Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1866, p. 413(?).

Quiscalus assimilis, Selater, Cat. A. B. p. 141; Cassin, Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1866, p. 310; Sel. et Salv. Nomencl. p. 38; Wyatt, Ibis, 1871, p. 330 (Colombia); Tacz. P. Z. S. p. 323 et p. 751 (Western Peru).

Quiscalus macrurus?, Salv. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 191 (Veragua).



Præcedenti similis, sed crassitie minore: long. tota 14·5, alæ 6·9, caudæ rect. med. 7·2, ext. 4·6.

Hab. Veragua, Panama, Colombia, and Western Peru.

Mus. P. L. S. et S.-G.

The name *assimilis* was based upon Bogota skins, which are always much contracted. Veraguan examples are rather larger.

If the Peruvian bird is exactly similar, it is probable that Swainson's name should be employed for this form. But Swainson's types are not at Cambridge, and I have not been able to find them, if they are still in existence.

5. QUISCALUS GRAYSONI, sp. nov.

Quiscalus palustris, Cassin, Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1861, p. 411.

Quiscalus major, var. *palustris*, Baird, Brew., et Ridgw. N. A. B. ii. p. 214; Lawr. Mem. Boston Soc. N. H. ii. p. 282 (N.W. Mexico).

Similis *Q. macrurus*, sed crassitie minore quam *Q. assimilis*: long. tota 14·5, alæ 6·6, caudæ rectr. med. 6·5, ext. 4·5.

Hab. Mazatlan, Mex. (*Grayson*); Presidio, W. Mex. (*Forrer*).

Mus. S.-G.

This is a small Western Mexican form of *Q. macrurus*, of which the adult is, I believe, quite indistinguishable from *Q. macrurus* in plumage, the specimens with brown thighs mentioned by Cassin and Lawrence being doubtless immature. It is very doubtful whether this form has any real claim to Swainson's title *palustris*; his specimens from the lakes near Mexico city were probably of the species which he afterwards described as *Q. tenuirostris*.

6. QUISCALUS TENUIROSTRIS. (Plate V.)

Scaphidurus palustris, Sw. Phil. Mag. n. s. i. p. 437 (1827) ?

Quiscalus tenuirostris, Sw. An. in Men. p. 299 (1838); Cassin, Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1866, p. 411; Baird, Brew., et Ridgw. N. A. B. ii. p. 214; Sel. et Salv. Nomencl. p. 38.

Atro-purpureus unicolor; alis et caudâ extûs nitenti-nigris; tibiis brunnescentibus; rostro tenui: long. tota 13·0, alæ 6·7, caudæ rectr. med. 7·0, ext. 4·3. *Jr.* Ferrugineo

aspersus. *Fem.* Suprà fusca, in dorso postico alis et caudâ nigricans; superciliis distinctis et corpore subtus clarè ochraceo-fuscis; tibiis et crisso nigricantibus; rostro nigro, pedibus obscurè corneis: long. tota 10·5, alæ 5·2, caudæ rectr. med. 4·4, ext. 3·3.

Hab. Central Mexico; vicinity of Mexico city (*Boucard in Mus. S.-G.*).

Mus. P. L. S., S.-G., et Com. de Berlepsch.

I have little doubt, as I have said above, that this is the true *Q. palustris* of Swainson; but it will only create more confusion to supersede the very appropriate name *tenuirostris* given by the same author.

The species seems only to be found in Central Mexico. The figures (Plate V.) are taken from specimens in my collection.

c. HOLOQUISCALUS.

Under this head Cassin has placed the smaller species of *Quiscalus* which are distributed throughout the Antilles and into the northern portion of South America. In the Antilles each island appears to have its peculiar form, and I will therefore take the species geographically, beginning with Cuba.

Clavis specierum.

A. Mas niger unicolor.

a. Femine nigræ, mari similes.

a'. Roost recto,

crassitie majore (7) *gundlachi*.

crassitie minore (8) *niger*.

b'. Rostro incurvato,

rostro crasso: alis longioribus (9) *crassirostris*.

rostro tenuiore: alis brevioribus (10) *brachypterus*.

b. Feminæ fuscæ, mari dissimiles* { (11) *inflexirostris*.
(12) *guadeloupensis*.
(13) *luminosus*.
(14) *fortirostris*.
(15) *lugubris*.

* I am not sufficiently well acquainted with this group of species to attempt to give diagnoses.

7. *QUISCALUS GUNDLACHI.*

Quiscalus barytus, d'Orb. in La Sagra's Cuba, Ois. p. 120; Thienemann, J. f. O. 1857, p. 145.

Chalcophanes barytus, Cab. Mus. Hein. i. p. 197; Gundl. J. f. O. 1856, p. 15.

Quiscalus gundlachii, Cassin, Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1866, p. 406.

Quiscalus baritus, var. *gundlachii*, Baird, Brew., et Ridgw. B. N. A. ii. p. 213.

Chalcophanes gundlachii, Gundl. J. f. O. 1874, p. 135.

Violaceo-niger; alis caudâque extûs æneo lavatis; rostro et pedibus nigris; rostro elongato, culmine recto: long. tota 12·0, alæ 5·8, caudæ rectr. med. 5·0, ext. 3·5, rostri a fronte 1·3. *Fem.* Mari similis, sed crassitie minore.

Hab. Cuba.

Mus. P. L. S. et S.-G.

8. *QUISCALUS NIGER.*

Troupiale noir de St. Domingue, Daub. Pl. Enl. 534.

Oriolus niger, Bodd. Table d. Pl. Enl. p. 31 (1783).

Quiscalus niger, Cassin, Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1866, p. 407.

Quiscalus barita, Sallé, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 232.

Similis *Q. gundlachi*, sed crassitie minore et rostro tenuiore.

Hab. St. Domingo (*Cassin*).

Mus. Inst. Smithson. (teste Cassino), mihi nondum obviu.

9. *QUISCALUS CRASSIROSTRIS.*

Gracula barita, Linn. S. N. i. p. 165 (?).

Sturnus jamaicensis, Daud. Tr. d'Orn. ii. p. 317 (?).

Quiscalus crassirostris, Sw. An. in Menag. p. 355; Bp. Consp. p. 425; Gosse, B. Jam. p. 217; Sci. Cat. A. B. p. 359; Sci. et Salv. Nomencl. p. 38.

Quiscalus baritus, Cassin, Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1866, p. 405; Baird, Brew., et Ridgw. B. N. A. ii. p. 213.

Violaceo-niger; alis caudâque extûs æneo vix lavatis; rostro crasso, culmine incurvo: long. tota 10·5, alæ 5·7, caudæ rectr. med. 5·0, ext. 3·7, rostri a fronte 1·2. *Fem.* Mari similis, sed crassitie minore.

Hab. Jamaica.

Mus. P. L. S. et S.-G.

10. *QUISCALUS BRACHYPTERUS*.

Quiscalus brachypterus, Cass. Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1866, p. 406 ;
Scl. et Salv. Nomencl. p. 38.

Quiscalus crassirostris, Gundl. J. f. O. 1866, p. 188.

Chalcophanes brachypterus, Gundl. J. f. O. 1878, p. 177.

Chalcophanes lugubris, Sund. Öfv. K. Vet. Ak. Förh. 1869,
p. 598.

Violaceo-niger ; rostro et pedibus nigris : long. tota 10·5,
alæ 5·0, caudæ rectr. med. 4·5, ext. 3·3. *Fem.* Mari
similis, sed crassitie minore.

Hab. Porto Rico.

Mus. P. L. S. et S.-G.

11. *QUISCALUS INFLEXIROSTRIS*.

Quiscalus inflexirostris, Sw. An. in Men. p. 309 (1838) ;
Cassin, Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1866, p. 407 ; Scl. P. Z. S. 1874,
p. 175 ; Lawr. Proc. U. S. N. M. i. p. 355, et p. 487 (Mar-
tinique) ; Semper, P. Z. S. 1872, p. 651 (St. Lucia).

Quiscalus barita, Taylor, Ibis, 1864, p. 168 (Martinique).

Quiscalus lugubris, Scl. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 271 (St. Lucia).

Niger violaceo splendens ; alis caudâque æneo lavatis ; rostro
et pedibus nigris ; rostri culmine incurvo, gonyde recto :
long. tota 10·0, alæ 5·0, caudæ rectr. med. 4·5, lat. 3·5.
Fem. Cineraceo-fusca, alis caudâque nigricantibus ; subtus
dilutior, gutture et pectore albicantioribus ; rostro nigro,
pedibus obscurè carneis : long. tota 8·8, alæ 4·2, caudæ
rectr. med. 3·4, ext. 2·8. (Specimina ex S. Lucia.)

Hab. St. Lucia (*Semper*) ; Martinique (*Taylor et Ober*).

Mus. P. L. S. et S.-G.

There is a mounted specimen of this species in the Cam-
bridge Museum, which *may have been* the type of Swainson's
description. At any rate, I think we are pretty safe in
applying Swainson's name to this species, if distinct from
Q. lugubris (of which I have some doubts!).

12. *QUISCALUS GUADELOUPENSIS*.

Quiscalus guadeloupensis, Lawr. Pr. U. S. N. M. i. pp. 457
& 487.

Similis *Q. inflexirostri* ex Martinicâ, sed crassitie paulò

maiore et rostro rectiore ; colore feminae quoque diverso.
(Lawrence.)

Hab. Guadeloupe (Ober).

Mus. P. L. S.

I have a single skin of this Guadeloupe form in my collection. As it is not in perfect plumage I will not give an opinion upon the species further than saying that its distinctness from *Q. inflexirostris* seems open to question.

13. QUISCALUS LUMINOSUS.

Quiscalus, sp., Lawr. Pr. U. S. N. M. i. p. 191.

Quiscalus luminosus, Lawrence, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sc. i. p. 162 (1878), et Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. i. pp. 265, 487 ; Ober, Camps in the Caribbees, p. 247.

Similis *Q. brachyptero*, sed colore violaceo lætiore et tectricibus caudæ superioribus et inferioribus æneo-viridibus diversus. *Fem.* Obscurè fusca, subtùs obscurè cineracea, in gutture et pectore dilutior. (Lawrence.)

Hab. Grenada and Grenadines.

Mus. Nat. U. S. (mihi nondum obvius).

14. QUISCALUS FORTIROSTRIS.

Quiscalus fortirostris, Lawr. Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1868, p. 360 ; Sci. P. Z. S. 1874, p. 175, et Ibis, 1873, p. 324 (Barbadoes).

Quiscalus rectirostris, Cassin, Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1866, p. 409 (?).

Nigerrimus vix purpureo tinctus ; rostro et pedibus nigris : long. tota 9·0, alæ 4·25, caudæ 4·2. *Fem.* Mari similis, sed crassitie minore.

Hab. Barbadoes.

Mus. P. L. S.

Obs. Similis *Q. lugubri*, sed crassitie minore ; colore minus violaceo ; necnon rostro brevior et magis crasso diversus.

The only specimen of this species I have ever seen is a single skin (probably of a female, from its small size), received in spirit in 1873, in my own collection. It is really curious that it should have been left to an American ornithologist to describe as new one of the commonest birds* in

* Cf. Salvin's letter, Ibis, 1873, p. 334.

the English island of Barbadoes, and that there should be no specimens of it in our collections except a miserable skin taken from a specimen received in spirit.

15. *QUISCALUS LUGUBRIS*.

Quiscalus lugubris, Sw. An. in Menag. p. 299 ; P. Z. S. 1857, p. 265 (Amazons), et Cat. A. B. p. 141 ; Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. p. 283 ; Cassin, Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1866, p. 408 ; Taylor, Ibis, 1864, p. 84 (Trinidad).

Chalcophanes jamaicensis (♂) et *C. minor* (♀), Cab. in Schomb. Guian. iii. p. 683.

Chalcophanes lugubris, Finsch, P. Z. S. 1870, p. 577.

Quiscalus barita, Léotaud, Ois. Trin. p. 268 (Trinidad).

Purpuraseenti-niger ; alis caudâque extûs æneo lavatis ; rostro et pedibus nigris : long. tota 8·2, alæ 4·3, caudæ rectr. med. 3·8, ext. 2·9. *Fem.* Fumoso-nigra, alis caudâque nigricantibus, subtûs vix dilutior : long. tota 8·2, alæ 4·0, caudæ rectr. med. 3·7, ext. 2·8. (Specim. ex Cayenne, maris in Mus. P. L. S., feminae in Mus. S.-G.)

Hab. Venezuela and the Guianas.

Mus. P. L. S. et S.-G.

I have had a male specimen of this bird (of Cayenne make) in my collection since 1846 ! With the female I have only lately become acquainted from the specimen in the collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman.

GENUS V. *MACRAGELEUS*.

Macroagelaius, Cassin, Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1866, p. 13 : type *M. subalaris*.

Cassin has classed this bird as an *Agelaius* under a different subgeneric heading. I think, however, that its long graduated tail constitutes it more probably a member of the Quiscaline group, although I agree with Cassin that it is better to treat it as entitled to rank as a genus.

1. *MACRAGELÆUS SUBALARIS*.

Quiscalus subalaris, Boiss. Rev. Zool. 1840, p. 70 ; Bp. Consp. p. 525 ; Sel. Cat. A. B. p. 141, et P. Z. S. 1855, p. 153 (Bogota) ; Sel. et Salv. Nomencl. p. 38 ; Wyatt, Ibis, 1871, pp. 127, 330 (Colombia).

Agelaius subalaris, Cassin, Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1866, p. 13.

Niger, nitens; subalaribus saturatè castaneis: long. tota 11·0, alæ 5·0, caudæ rectr. med. 5·7, ext. 4·3. *Fem.* Mari similis, sed crassitie minore: long. tota 9·0, alæ 4·5, caudæ 4·5.

Hab. Colombia: Paramo of Pamplona, alt. 10,000 feet (*Wyatt*).

Mus. P. L. S. et S.-G.

Genus VI. HYPOPYRRHUS.

Hypopyrrhus, Bp. Consp. i. p. 425 (1851): type *H. pyrrhogaster*.

1. HYPOPYRRHUS PYRRHOGASTER.

Cassicus pyrrhogaster, De Tarr. Rev. Zool. 1837, p. 252.

Hypopyrrhus pyrrhogaster, Bp. Consp. p. 425; Scl. P. Z. S. 1855, p. 154 (Bogota); Sclater et Salv. P. Z. S. 1879, p. 510 (Antioquia), et Nomencl. p. 39.

Quiscalus pyrrhogaster, Scl. Cat. A. B. p. 141; Cass. Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1866, p. 412.

Coracino-niger; pilei et capitis laterum plumis filiformibus, incrassatis, nitentibus; lateribus, ventre imo et crisso ruberrimis; tibiis nigris; rostro et pedibus nigris: long. tota 12·0, alæ 5·5, caudæ rectr. med. 5·5, lat. 4·5. *Fem.* Mari similis, sed colore paulò dilutiore et crassitie minore.

Hab. Colombia: Antioquia (*Salmon*).

Mus. P. L. S. et S.-G.

The nearest affinities of this peculiar form appear to be with *Aphobus chopi*, which has the same singular structure of the head-feathers; but it does not show any traces of the furrows on the lower mandible which distinguish the adult male of the *Chopi*.

Genus VII. APHOBUS.

Aphobus, Cab. Mus. Hein. i. p. 194 (1851): type *A. chopi*.

1. APHOBUS CHOPI.

El Chopi, Azara, Pax. i. p. 282.

Agelaius chopi, Vieill. Nouv. Dict. xxxiv. p. 537 (1819), et

Enc. Méth. p. 713; Cassin, Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1866, p. 11; Hartl. Ind. Azara, p. 5 (Paraguay).

Icterus unicolor, Licht. Doubl. p. 19; Max. Beitr. iii. p. 1208 (Bahia and Minas).

Icterus sulcirostris, Spix, Av. Bras. i. p. 67, pl. 64. f. 2 (Minas).

Agelaius sulcirostris, Sw. An. in Menag. p. 303.

Aphobus chopi, Cab. Mus. Hein. i. p. 194; Sel. Cat. A. B. p. 141; Cabanis, J. f. O. 1874, p. 85 (Cantagallo, Rio); Hamilton, Ibis, 1871, p. 303 (S. Paulo); Tacz. P. Z. S. 1877, p. 323 (Tumbez, W. Peru) et p. 750 (W. Peru); Forbes, Ibis, 1881, p. 339 (Pernambuco); Sel. et Salv. Nomencl. p. 39.

Psarocolius unicolor, Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. p. 281, et La Plata Reise, ii. p. 494 (Mendoza).

Nigro-nitens unicolor; rostro et pedibus nigris, rostro inferiore longitudinaliter sulcato: long. tota 9.2, alæ 5.2, caudæ vix rotundatæ 4.0. Fem. Minus nitens, crassitie minore et rostro non sulcato.

Hab. Paraguay, Northern La Plata and Southern Brazil northwards to Pernambuco: also Western Peru.

Mus. P. L. S. et S.-G.

There are perhaps two forms of this species, a stronger southern form from Paraguay and South Brazil (*A. chopi*), and a weaker northern form from S.E. Brazil (Bahia and Pernambuco), *A. sulcirostris*. I have not been able to examine Peruvian examples.

Genus VIII. CASSIDIX.

Scaphidurus, Sw. Faun. Bor.-Am. Aves, p. 494 (1831, nec Sw. 1827): type *C. oryzivora*.

Cassidix, Less. Trait. d'Orn. i. p. 433 (1831): type *C. oryzivora*.

Scaphidura, Sw. Class. B. ii. p. 272 (1837): type *C. oryzivora*.

Although I here follow Dr. Cabanis in associating this genus with the Quiscalinæ, I must confess that I think it would be better placed with the Cassicinæ, with which it

agrees in the dilated frontal shield, naked nostrils, long wings, and rounded tail.

1. *CASSIDIX ORYZIVORA*.

Oriolus oryzivorus, Gm. S. N. i. p. 386.

Cassidix oryzivora, Cab. Mus. Hein. i. p. 194; Cassin, Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1866, p. 416; Scl. P. Z. S. 1858, p. 98 (Mexico), 1859, p. 57 (Honduras), 1859, p. 140 (Ecuador), et Cat. A. B. p. 142; Scl. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1864, p. 354 (Panama), 1867, p. 279 (Mosquitia), 1867, p. 573 (Para), 1867, p. 978 (Pebas), 1869, p. 252 (Venezuela), 1873, p. 185 (S. Peru), 1873, p. 267 (Upper Amazons), 1879, p. 510 (Antioquia), et Nomencl. p. 39; Salvin, Ibis, 1861, p. 353 (Centr. Am.), et P. Z. S. 1870, p. 191 (Veragua); Salv. et Godm. Ibis, 1879, p. 201, et 1880, p. 123 (Santa Marta); Berlepsch. J. f. O. 1873, p. 251 (South Brazil).

Tordo grande, Azara, Apunt. i. p. 273.

Cassicus ater, Vieill. Nouv. Dict. v. p. 363, et Enc. Méth. p. 723; Cassin, Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1866, p. 415; Pelz. Orn. Bras. p. 201; Tacz. P. Z. S. 1877, p. 323 (W. Peru).

Cassicus niger, Licht. Doubl. p. 19; Max. Beitr. iii. p. 1241.

Psarocolius palliatus, Wagl. Syst. Av. no. 4.

Corvus (Cassidix) mexicanus, Less. Tr. d'Orn. p. 433.

Cassidix mexicanus, Cassin, Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1866, p. 416.

Scaphidura barita et *S. crassirostra*, Sw. An. in Men. p. 301.

Cassicus palliatus, Tsch. Faun. Per. p. 229.

Scaphidura atra, Cab. in Schomb. Guiana, iii. p. 683.

Quiscalus ater, Bp. Consp. p. 426; Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. p. 278.

Cassidix vielloti, Cassin, Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1866, p. 417.

Atro-violaceus; colli plumis elongatis expansis; rostro et pedibus nigris: long. tota 14.0, alæ 7.8, caudæ rectr. med. 6.1, ext. 5.3. *Fem.* Mari similis, sed crassitie minore et ptilosi minus nitidâ.

Hab. Central and South America, from S. Mexico to Paraguay and S. Peru.

Mus. P. L. S. et S.-G.

I cannot agree with Cassin in dividing the different races of this widely spread bird into distinct species.

APPENDIX SPECIERUM OBSCURARUM.

I have now given an account of all the species of the family Icteridæ known to me. It has been based principally upon the examination of the specimens in my own collection and in that of Messrs. Salvin and Godman. In the case of the last three subfamilies, I have also had the advantage of consulting the series in the collection of my good friend Hans, Graf v. Berlepsch, who has most kindly sent his specimens over to me in aid of my researches. Out of the 127 species which I have enumerated above*, four only are not known to me *ex visu*†, but have been inserted in what seem to be their proper places on the authority of other authors. But there remain a few other described species which, although no examples of them have come under my observation, deserve to be mentioned in order that they may be kept in the memory of future investigators. These are:—

(1) *Cassicus melanurus*, Cassin, Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1866, p. 66, from Guyaquil.

Of this bird, resembling *C. persicus*, but having the tail-coverts and entire tail *black*, there is said to be a specimen at Philadelphia received from the Massena collection. Is it not an artefact?

(2) *Cassicus leucurus*, Wied, Beitr. iii. p. 1245, from S.E. Brazil.

This white-tailed Cassique seems to be a very doubtful species, only known by the report of the Indians.

(3) *Molothrus cabanisi*, Cassin, Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1866, p. 22, from Guiana and Santa Marta.

A uniformly coloured species allied to *Lampropsar guianensis*, but larger, is quite unknown to me.

* I. Cassicinæ (Ibis, 1883, p. 145)	27
II. Icterinæ (Ibis, 1883, p. 352)	37
III. Agelæinæ (Ibis, 1884, p. 1)	38
IV. Quiscalinæ (Ibis, 1884, p. 149)	25
	127

† Namely *Molothrus armenti*, *Cyrtotes maxillaris*, *Quiscalus niger* and *Q. luminosus*.

(4) *Molothrus murinus*, Pelz. Orn. Bras., from Rio Janeiro (Natt.), is based upon two female specimens.

(5) *Agelaius pustulatus*, Sw. An. in Men. p. 303, from Brazil, if correctly described, is different from any thing that I have seen.

(6) *Idiopsar brachyurus*, Cassin, Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1866, p. 414, from Bolivia, remarkable for its short tail and plumbeous plumage, is unknown to me. Is it an *Icterine*? (Mus. Smiths. Inst.)*

(7) *Quiscalus mexicanus*, Cassin, op. cit. p. 408. A uniformly coloured species belonging to the group *Holoquiscalus*, which is likewise unknown to me.

XV.—On a Collection of *San Domingo Birds*.

By H. B. TRISTRAM, D.D., F.R.S.

A SMALL collection of birds lately made by Mr. C. McGrigor in the island of San Domingo has been placed in my hands for determination; and though it contains nothing new, yet so few collections reach us from that island, the natural history of which was perhaps better known a century ago than to-day, that an account of it may be of interest to some readers of 'The Ibis.' With the exception of some of the cosmopolitan Waders, all the species in the series have been already recorded from this locality; but some of them are rare, notably a large *Picumnus*, which has recently been described and figured by Mr. C. B. Cory under the name of *Picumnus lawrencii* (Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, vol. vi. 1881, p. 129). Both male and female are contained in this collection, and I am satisfied that Mr. Cory's name must sink into a synonym of Sundevall's *P. micromegas* (Conspect. Av. Picin. p. 95). Sundevall described this species from a specimen in the Museum of Stockholm, which was hitherto, so far as I am aware, unique in European collections. But Mr. Cory

* P.S.—The authorities of the U. S. Nat. Museum have most kindly sent me this type for comparison. I propose to give an account of it in the next Number of this Journal.